

The Classical Outlook

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WITH CAESAR IN SPAIN

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A YEAR AGO, in THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK for March, 1951, I conducted an armchair tour through Caesar's Gaul. This year I shall direct a similar tour through Caesar's Spain.

First, as is the custom today, the tour director does some historical briefing:

Caesar was in Spain on four different occasions, twice when he was a young man, and twice more when he was nearing the end of his life. Elected quaestor in 69 B. C., Caesar served in the province of Farther Spain the following year. Suetonius (*Div. Jul.* viii) tells us "quaestori ulterior Hispania obvenit." He also narrates an incident at Gades (modern Cadiz) when Caesar sighed upon noticing a statue of Alexander in the temple of Hercules because, unlike Alexander, he had not yet done anything notable, although he was then of the same age as Alexander when the latter had already conquered the world of his day. Velleius Paterculus (*Hist. Rom.* II, xliii, 4) is quite brief about Caesar's first visit to Spain, characterizing his *quaestura* as "mirabili virtute atque industria obita . . ."

The Incertus Auctor of *De Bello Hispaniensi* (42) quotes a speech made by Caesar near Hispalis (modern Seville) after the battle of Munda, in 45 B. C., to the effect that Caesar had a special liking for Spain: ". . . initio quaesturae suae eam provinciam ex omnibus provinciis peculiarem sibi constituisse et quae potuisset eo tempore beneficia largitum esse . . ." W. Warde Fowler (*Julius Caesar*, 58) believes that Caesar had this predilection because he was influenced by the democratic and enlightened policy of Sertorius in Spain. C. H. V. Sutherland (*The Romans in Spain*, 118) declares that Caesar's military exploits in Spain have been overemphasized to the neglect of his wise provincial policy.

Seven years later Caesar returned to Spain as propraetor (61-60 B. C.). The account by ancient historians of his work there is again quite meager. Suetonius (*Div. Jul.* xviii) dismisses it with "pacata provincia pari festinatione . . . decessit." Dio

Cassius (*Rom. Hist.* xxxvii, 52, 53) describes a campaign against the inhabitants of the Herminian Mountains in which Caesar successfully used the tactics of speed and surprise so familiar to readers of the *Commentaries*. Further references to Caesar's early wars in Spain occur in Appian (*Iber.* vi, 102)—"Gaius Caesar was sent into Spain with the power of waging war wherever necessary,"—and in Livy (*Epit.* ciii)—"Gaius Caesar Lusitanos subegit." As Suetonius relates, Caesar left Spain in a hurry, giving up the honors of a triumph in order to run for the consulship. He was then a rich man with a rising reputation, acclaimed Imperator by his soldiers.

Much more is known about Caesar's last two visits to Spain. He returned in 49 B. C., no longer an ambitious young official but the leading man of Rome, struggling for the complete mastery of the Roman world. He won a brilliant victory at Ilerda (modern Lérida) over the Pompeian forces led by Afranius and Petreius (*De Bell. Civ.* i, 37-87). In three months Caesar crushed the adherents of Pompey in northern Spain and eventually won over his old province of southern Spain, held by the antiquarian scholar Marcus Terentius Varro.

Finally, in the last year of his life, Caesar came to Spain once more, this time to put down the followers of Pompey led by his two sons, Gnaeus and Sextus. Near the town of Munda in the south, Caesar crushed his enemies in a bloody and bitter battle in which the deserter Labienus was slain. Appian (*Bell. Civ.* ii, 15) dramatically declares that Caesar often fought for victory, but that this time he fought for his existence.

In a few months Caesar pacified Spain, established a network of colonies, set in motion a policy of Romanization, and instituted a progressive provincial policy which was maintained by Augustus and his successors.

Now comes the tourist's report on places visited:

The still visible remains of the Roman occupation of Spain receive insufficient attention in our textbooks. Numerically, they probably equal or surpass those in Gaul. Some, like the great aqueduct in Segovia, the long bridge at Salamanca (Salmantica), the

arch and walls of Medinaceli near Soria, and the famous theatre and other ruins at Mérida (Colonia Emerita), are comparable with similar examples outside Spain. However, here, as in last year's tour, I shall limit the itinerary to places associated with Caesar.

Caesar established many colonies not only as outposts of defense but also as centers of municipal government, with the rights of Roman citizenship. Such a colony was Tarraco, the modern Tarragona, an ancient Iberian and Carthaginian city on the east coast between Barcino (Barcelona) and Valentia (Valencia), long esteemed for its wines. Caesar elevated it to colonial status with the name of Colonia Iulia Victrix Triumphalis. He visited Tarraco en route to Massilia (Marseilles) after the battle of Munda. ("Ipse eis navibus quas M. Varro quasque Gaditani iussu Varronis fecerant Tarraconem paucis diebus pervenit" *De Bell. Civ.* ii, 21.)

The modern traveler can reach Tarragona by car from Barcelona on a highway that was once the Via Augusta, linking the Pyrenees with Cartagena (Nova Carthago). Twelve miles from Tarragona a Roman arch spans the center of the road. Modeled on the Arch of Titus and now called

The Walls of Tarragona, with
Statue of Augustus

Courtesy of Morris Rosenblum

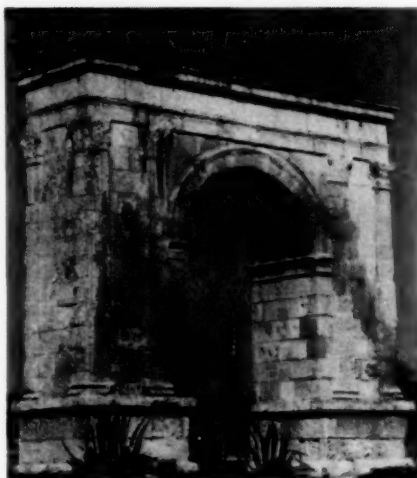


the Arch of Barà, it is supposed to have been erected by Lucius Sergius Sura, one of Trajan's generals. About eight miles closer to Tarragona are the remains of extensive Roman quarries now called El Medól. Four miles onward is a large funerary monument, allegedly containing the remains of the two Scipios, Gnaeus and Publius, who fell in the war with Hasdrubal and the Carthaginians (212-211 B. C.).

To the student of the classics Tarragona is one of the most interesting cities in Europe, a sort of Roman Carcassonne. The joy of Tarragona, which causes even a casual tourist to linger, is the famous Paseo Arqueológico or Archaeological Walk, extending along one side of the hill on which Tarragona is situated. A little square, the Paseo Saavedra, with its mosaic pavements, ancient columns, and tall cypresses, is an appropriate entrance. Along the walk are Iberian Cyclopean walls going back to the sixth century B. C., surmounted by Roman and medieval walls. Alongside are modern ramparts, some of them built in the Napoleonic wars. From almost any spot on the ramble one can see the really blue Mediterranean, typical Spanish landscapes, and, in the distance, the delta of the Ebro. The dark green of the cypresses forms a beautiful pattern of color against the pink of the stones in the bright sunlight. If one is given to reflection on the fate of empires and the permanence of man's monuments, a walk along the walls in the late and quiet twilight is an unforgettable memory. I chose a certain spot as the proper place for reflection—an angle of the walk where stands a copy of the Prima Porta statue of Augustus, presented to the citizens of Tarragona by Italy in 1934.

In another part of the city, at the bottom of the hill along the seashore, the ruins of an amphitheatre are being excavated. Nearby on the hill slope is a very old building, still in use. Called the Palace of Augustus, it is probably the remains of a praetorium. Throughout the city are other ruins *in situ*, parts of the forum and the circus. In some buildings near the cathedral, Roman inscriptions are set right into the walls of dwellings.

Next to a sumptuous tobacco factory on the highway to Valencia is a celebrated museum, La Necrópolis de San Fructuoso, containing an amazing collection of funerary monuments, mosaics, statuary, inscriptions, and artifacts. Four miles north on the Lérida highway is a section



Courtesy of Morris Rosenblum

Arch of Barà on Via Augusta
near Tarragona

of an aqueduct built in the time of Trajan. The inhabitants of the region call it "Puente del Diablo," "The Devil's Bridge." It spans a valley for seven hundred feet and is visible from the road only at a cleft. However, the tourist can always stop, approach on foot over lovely woodland trails, and receive an ample reward at the end, the sight of the double tier of golden-yellow arches rising for about a hundred and thirty feet.

As in Gaul, many of the Roman remains now visible in Spain were not in existence in Caesar's day, but at Tarragona he surely saw and probably admired the strong Iberian walls and the later additions attributed to the two ill-fated Scipios. Farther south on the Via Augusta near Valencia is the famous city of Saguntum (modern Sagunto), associated with Caesar through a reference in *De Bello Hispaniensi* (10): "Is [Arguteius] signa Saguntinorum rettulit quinque . . ."

Saguntum, of course, owes its fame to the siege by Hannibal in 219 B.C. The Iberian and Roman walls were known as Muri Veteres, a name which gave rise to the Spanish Murviedro, by which name Sagunto was called until 1877.

The silhouette of walls and towers comes upon the traveler on the highway like the first glimpse of the Italian hill towns. A short walk uphill through a fascinating street called the Calle del Teatro Romano, which has preserved its Moorish atmosphere, leads the visitor to the entrance of the Roman theatre. The face of the hill is one mass of stone. Above the theatre rises the Castillo or Citadel, a massive structure containing Iberian, Punic, Roman, and Moorish or Arab work. The theatre can still be

used; a plaque near the entrance informs the visitor that in 1948 the students of the University of Valencia presented *La Numancia* by Cervantes to honor the 400th anniversary of his birth.

On the northeastern coast, near the French frontier, lies the small fishing village of La Escala. A mile away are the ruins of a colony founded by the city of Massilia in about the sixth century B. C. Its present name is Ampurias; the Massiliotes called it Emporion (it was known also as Emporium and Emporiae), "The Old Town at the Mart." Here Caesar settled some veterans after the Civil War. Unless he found the road as rugged as I did, and preferred the easier inland route, I like to think that Caesar actually passed through this town, so beautifully situated on the winding and picturesque coast, when "Tarracone discedit pedibusque Narbonem atque inde Massiliam pervenit" (*De Bell. Civ.* ii, 21).

A wealth of coins, statues, mosaics, and vases was unearthed in Ampurias. They are now in a museum on the spot and in other museums of Spain. Traces of the old harbor and mole, walls, and streets are discernible.

On the highway from Tarragona to Zaragoza or Saragossa (Caesaraugusta) one can visit Huesca, the city of the Oscenses (*De Bell. Civ.* i, 60), which Sertorius established as his capital, and Lérida, the ancient Ilerda. There are no Roman ruins of any importance here except the substructure of the bridge over the Segre (Sicoris). However, with a copy of the *Civil War* in hand one can go over the site of the battle with Caesar as a guide. The monumental work by Eugène Georges Henri Céleste Stoffel, Baron et Colonel, entitled *Histoire de Jules César, Guerre Civile* (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1887), is much too cumbersome to carry as a *vademecum*, but it is invaluable for pre- and post-reference. Stoffel properly calls the city *inexpugnable*, rising as it does from the plateau where the battle was fought.

So far I have dealt with places in northern Spain, Hispania Citerior, although most of Caesar's career in Spain was spent in Hispania Ulterior, which included roughly southern Spain and parts of western Spain and Portugal, once known as Lusitania. The reason is that although Caesar makes frequent references to places in southern Spain, these places, like Cadiz (Gades), Córdoba or Cordova (Corduba), and Seville (Hispalis) are renowned for their Renaissance

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and Moorish structures, not for their Roman remains.

At Córdoba there is a bridge over the Guadalquivir (the ancient Baetis). According to Stoffel (II, 73), it is in the same spot as was the bridge in Roman times. On the Seville-Cádiz highway, about seven miles from Ronda (Arunda), is a spot called Ronda la Vieja (the ancient Acinipo), which contains the ruins of a theatre and a circus. Nearby is La Cueva de Pompeyo, "Pompey's Cave," so named because the site of the battle of Munda was once erroneously fixed there. The modern town of Montilla, rising almost 1200 feet from the Andalusian plain thirty miles from Córdoba on the Málaga road, is now considered the battle town of Munda. The Guadajoz River nearby is the *flumen Salsum* so often mentioned in *De Bello Hispaniensi* (14, 15). It was called *Salsum* because the waters of this region are saline on account of mineral deposits.

Our tour could be extended generously to include many other places associated with Caesar in Spain, such as Espejo, the ancient Ucubis, and Attegua, now called Teba la Vieja. However, time and space call a stop. Those who read Spanish may pursue the quest of the Romans in Spain more extensively in two excellent books besides those already mentioned: *Arqueología Española* by the late José R. Mélida, excavator of Numantia and former director of the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid, published by Colección Labor, Barcelona, 1929, 1936, and 1942; and *Monumentos Romanos* by José de C. Serra-Rafols, Libreria Editorial Argos, Barcelona, 1950.



Courtesy of Morris Rosenblum

Theatre and Citadel, Saguntum

BACCHO LAUDI

BY SASCHA CHARLES
Yeshiva University

Gratias deo Baccho agamus!
Poculum vini ei bibamus!
Pedibus nostris tellurem pulsemus!
Cantum festivum laete cantemus!

Quis efficit ut vinea crescat,
Animus noster numquam hebescat?
Bacchus, ille deus benignus,
Bacchus laude excelsa dignus!

Ubi taedium vitae nos capit,
Animum nostrum tristitia rapit,
Sucus uvae mentem reficit,
Quilibet sapiens perpetue dicit.

Ergo per saecula saeculorum,
Amantissime nobis deorum,
Vinum tibi honori bibemus
Et bibendo te vero coleamus.

LETTERS FROM
OUR READERS

CAESAR PROGRAMS

A correspondent from the Albert Lea (Minn.) High School writes:

"Last year our Caesar students were asked to prepare a radio broadcast for the state Latin convention. They voted to portray the story of Caesar's conquest of the Helvetians. The students were divided into five teams, each of which prepared a script. The class then voted on the scripts.

"A similar project was undertaken the year before, when a tape recording was made of a dramatization of one of Caesar's battles."

Miss Essie Hill, of Little Rock, Ark., national chairman of the Committee on Latin Clubs, writes:

"The Latin classes of Magnolia (Ark.) High School recently held a Roman banquet at which the students all represented people of Rome in the time of Caesar. The dinner conversation was in English, but was based on topics of interest to the characters represented. This plan aroused much interest among the students, and led to reference reading, outside of classroom work, before the banquet."

A LATIN CONFERENCE

Miss Hill continues:

"Each spring, on a Saturday, seven high schools in Gary, Indiana, have an all-day Latin conference. The morning program consists of Latin songs, the pledge to the flag, etc., followed by addresses and round-table discussions. For the discussions the crowd is divided into eight groups of about thirty-five students each. Visitors are usually amazed at the interest and intelligence shown in the discussions. Then comes a luncheon, with songs and cheers in Latin. In the afternoon, skits are presented and exhibits shown; later there is a dance, with light refreshments. The conference has been held annually for several years, and is always very well attended."

THE VALUE OF LATIN

Mrs. Pauline E. Burton, of the Libbey High School, Toledo, Ohio, national chairman of the Committee on Public Relations, writes:

"Latin students of the East Liverpool (Ohio) High School wrote to John Kieran and Robert A. Taft, asking each his opinion as to the value of Latin for a modern student. Each man sent a forceful statement emphasizing his belief in the value of

Latin. John Kieran's letter was written on 'Information, Please' stationery, Taft's on United States Senate stationery. Both men granted permission for the publication of the letters."

LAMP OF HONOR

Mrs. Burton continues:

"Our chapter of the Junior Classical League possesses a gold-colored Roman lamp on a step pedestal, bearing a plaque upon which are inscribed annually the names of members who have contributed greatly to the success of the JCL. Names are placed when the students concerned are seniors."

AN INITIATION

A correspondent from the Hockaday School, Dallas, Texas, writes:

"For one of our club initiations, the room was fixed up as a sanctuary of Minerva. The meeting opened with prayers to Minerva. Our 'slaves,' or new members, were made to crawl humbly in front of the members. The latest test grades of the 'slaves,' were read out and commented upon. Then the 'slaves' were asked some of the questions they had missed on the test. Very few of them had bothered to look up anything, and members pronounced the general ignorance 'shocking.' However, they took pity on the 'slaves,' and gave them various tasks to perform to atone for their ignorance. Finally they were admitted to membership."

LATIN IN MEXICO

Mr. Charles Poore, of Mexico City, writes:

"Some time ago I wrote you of the teaching of Latin in Mexico. Recently the Preparatory Division, of which I wrote, has been incorporated with other departments, and housed in a big building in the suburb of Mexico City called Colonia del Valle. The whole project is under the control of the so-called Hermanos Maristas (Marist Brothers), a French foundation dating from the eighteenth century. It was at the end of that century that a young divinity student at Lyons Seminary conceived the plan to give a social service, to alleviate human suffering and want through the world. It was a very ambitious plan for one so young to conceive; but it has worked, and has spread all over the world, with an important setup in Mexico.

"The whole plan is reminiscent of the Middle Ages. Teachers, devoting their lives to education, live a communal life, with their own dining room and their own chapel for daily devotions. They pass through a trial

period, and if at the expiration of that time they decide it is not the life for them, they retire.

"The plan has many advantages. The teachers are not troubled by worldly cares. The school foundation takes care of their needs, and gives them a sort of sabbatical year every once in a while, for travel and study.

"However, with the rapid industrialization of Mexico, the curriculum has adapted itself to modern conditions. There is much less emphasis on Latin, and more on physics, the sciences, architecture—and athletics."

VOLUNTEERS FOR GREEK

Dr. Emory E. Cochran, of the Fort Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"About twenty of our students have formed a Greek Club, which meets once a week, after school hours. Their aims are to learn some classical Greek, to gain some understanding of the contribution of the ancient Greeks to modern culture, and to study the influence of Greek upon the English vocabulary. They have purchased textbooks, and receive weekly assignments in them. The students are doing good work. Some of them, in fact, are so enthusiastic that they prepare two or three lessons ahead of the assignments."

DE BELLO BALLICO

By ISABEL DEAN KADISON

Hunter College of the City of New York

OFFICIALLY, the City of New York is divided into five parts, called boroughs. Manhattan, the parent borough, continues to be referred to popularly as New York; and its chief rival is Brooklyn, many of whose inhabitants have not forgotten that it was once a separate city, even though more than half a century has passed since it lost its municipal identity.

Unofficially, the five divisions of Greater New York were reduced to three last year, the day after the Brooklyn Dodgers, in the contest for the National League pennant, were defeated by the New York Giants, who consequently were scheduled to play in the world series against the American League champions, the New York Yankees.

This tense situation was the subject of a front-page article in *The New York Times* of October 4, 1951. The opening paragraph read: "All Gotham was divided yesterday into three parts. The first of these the lordly Yankees inhabit; the second is the joyful country of the Giants; the

third belongs to the fiercest and most desperate of all, the Brooklyn Dodgers."

It seems clear that a healthy interest in modern sports is quite compatible with a knowledge of the ancient classics.



LATIN INSTITUTE, 1952

By HENRY C. MONTGOMERY

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

The Fifth Latin Institute will be held by the American Classical League on June 19, 20, 21, 1952, at the League's headquarters in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Headquarters and the registration desk for the Institute will be in Hamilton Hall Dormitory, on the south campus of the University. The cost per day will be about \$5.00. This charge will include room (with two persons in a room), all meals, bed linen, and towels. No charges will be made until guests actually arrive, and there will be no advance registration fee. University officials request, however, that so far as possible registration for partial days be avoided. Those who plan to attend are urged to send in registrations at once, so that adequate preparations for the comfort and convenience of all may be assured. Registrations should be addressed to the American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

South Hall, adjacent to Hamilton Hall, has been reserved especially for Catholic Sisters; members of religious orders are accordingly extended a most cordial invitation to attend.

Oxford is on Routes 27 and 73. Persons driving their own cars will find the journey a beautiful one at that season. Those coming by rail may choose one of several routes. Oxford is thirty-five miles from Cincinnati and there are good bus connections. Oxford is twenty miles from Middletown, Ohio, which is served by the New York Central Railroad and which has good bus connections with Oxford. Oxford is also twenty-five miles from Richmond, Indiana, which is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad and which has good bus connections with Oxford. Persons coming by 'plane should fly to Cincinnati and then complete the journey to Oxford by bus.

Oxford is an interesting and pleasant town to visit. Outdoor recreational facilities include numerous tennis courts, the University golf course, the municipal swimming pool, and walks along the Tallawanda. There is also the beautiful campus of Wes-

tern College for Women; and the village is distinguished for its shaded streets and early American architecture. Five Greek letter fraternities were founded at Miami, four of which have national offices in the village.

A program of interest to teachers of the classics, in both high school and college, is being planned. The preliminary draft of the program will appear in THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK for April.



ROMAN EIRE

By EDWARD C. ECHOLS

Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland

"Ye Universe bee composed of fore Elements: Earth, Eire, Fire, and Water."—Early Irish Writer on Greek Philosophy

IRELAND—call it Ierna (Strabo); Iuverna (Juvenal); Iris (Diodorus Siculus); Ioyphnia (Martian of Heraclea); Bernia (Eustathius); Erin (Natives); Eire (Irish Revival); or Heaven (American Song Writers)—seems always to have been a distant and doubtful quantity to the Romans and Graeco-Romans, a frigid sort of Never-Never Land on the outer edges of the civilized world, the antithesis of the warm and pleasant Islands of the Blest. This antique concept, it may be suggested, was no doubt as far removed from the actual contemporary truth of the matter as is the present-day Irish-American nostalgic vision of the "Ould Sod," a literary claypipe dream now critically recognized as the "Glocca Morra Syndrome."

The composite picture of Ireland drawn by the ancient geographers is passably accurate. According to Strabo, Ierna is a large island stretching parallel to Britain on the north, its width being greater than its length. Pomponius Mela sees it as a long, narrow island with a coastline equal to that of Britain. Pliny makes Ireland four times its actual size by doubling each dimension of the island. Caesar notes in passing that Ireland is half as large as Britain and is about as far from that island as Britain is from Gaul. Solinus gives what one suspects is an eye-witness account of the turbulent Irish Sea: the sea which flows between Ireland and Britain is billowy and restless and is navigable for only a few days each year.

Ptolemy the Geographer attempts a more detailed picture, presenting what appears to be a digest of Irish

information gathered by visiting traders during several preceding centuries. Of all the tribes, nations, rivers, cities, and other topographical features which he lists, only about one in four can be identified on the land today with any reasonable certainty. It is worth noting, however, that Ptolemy's influence on Irish geography did not end with his debatable first-century description of the island. A spirited discussion was carried on in the Dublin press some years ago as to the meaning of *Ovoca*, the name of a river in County Wicklow. One school of thought saw it as associated with a Gaelic adjective meaning "shadowy," but it was finally agreed that *Ovoca* is nothing more than a latter-day classicist's borrowing from the pages of Ptolemy, who records an unidentified *Oboka* river among those on Ireland's east coast. The assigning of this name to the river in County Wicklow was entirely arbitrary; there is no evidence that the modern *Ovoca* was Ptolemy's *Oboka*.

"Everyone who tells the story of his travels is a braggart," Strabo observes sagely, in a timeless truism; and the monotony of the Roman writers' evaluation of Irish *mores* over the centuries bears out Strabo's contention. Visitors to ancient Ireland (and no doubt those visited by the ancient Irish) were unanimous in submitting unflattering reports on current Hibernian activities, reports which, one can only hope, were considerably exaggerated—Latin blarney, no less! Strabo, at least, is honest enough to admit that he records the unsavory facts without having the testimony of a single reliable witness.

Part of the blame for the contemporary confusion can certainly be traced to the Roman etymologists, who, when they were confronted with the Ierna-Iuverna-Hibernia problem, confused the Celtic *Ivernos* with the Latin *hibernus*, so that, for the Romans, *Eire* and *Ice* became synonyms. Strabo, declaring Ierna the absolute northern limit of the inhabitable world, further elaborates: the remotest voyage to the North is the voyage to Ireland, that island which not only lies beyond Britain but is such a wretched place to live in on account of the cold that the regions beyond are regarded as unfit for human habitation! Claudian, in his fourth-century poetic praise of the emperor Honorius, speaks of *glacialis Ierna*, "ice-cold Ireland"! It must be admitted, however, in the interests of absolute accuracy, that the ancient climatologists were not entirely misled by their weather ob-

servers. It may well have been a frost-bitten Mediterranean man who, in reply to the inevitable "And how do you like Ireland?" first made that most factual of answers: "It leaves me cold!"

If the Irish of the early centuries had been able to read what the Latin writers were saying about them, the western boundary of the Roman empire might have been quickly rolled right up to the gates of Rome itself! Consider the indictments: Ireland is the home of men who are complete savages, leading a miserable existence on account of the cold (Strabo). The nation is inhospitable and warlike; the victors in combat smear their faces with the blood of their slain enemies; they make no distinction between the lawful and the unlawful (Solinus). The inhabitants of Ireland are uncivilized, and beyond all nations are completely ignorant of any of the virtues, and entirely devoid of natural affection (Pomponius Mela).

But of all observers of the Irish scene (also at second-hand), St. Jerome was the most depressed. He deplores the marriage customs of the Irish—or rather the lack of them—attributing to the Irish the casual approach to wedlock extolled by Plato in his account of the ideal state. St. Jerome also perpetuates Strabo's story of Irish addiction to cannibalism, noting that it was very dangerous for a well-fed child to stray too close to Irish military barracks. Shades of Dean Swift and his belated *Modest Proposal*!

Other bits of information supplied by the Roman writers reveal an early Irish addiction to blarney. Both Mela and Solinus solemnly report that the pasturage on the island is so rich and abundant that grazing cattle must be watched closely, lest they continue to eat until they actually burst! Birds are rare on Erin's Isle, Solinus notes, and he steals a bit of St. Patrick's thunder by recording the absence of snakes in Ireland several centuries before the arrival of Ireland's patron saint. Elsewhere, this same author observes that there is not a single bee in Ireland, and that if Irish dust or gravel is scattered among hives, the swarms will desert their combs. It has been suggested that *apis*, "bee," is a misreading at some point for *aspis*, "snake"; and I submit that *avis*, "bird," is equally suspect in this connection, so that the absence of both birds and bees may be erroneous versions of the original—and true—snake story. The "bee for snake" substitution theory receives strong support from a passage in the

Irish *Book of Lecan*, which mentions a curious sort of trade carried on with the East by the Fir Bog, an early Irish people. The Fir Bog made a handsome profit shipping Irish soil to the snake-infested cities of the East, where it was spread around outside the walls as a Snake-Repellent! (Ah, there, Gimbel's!) The tale is reminiscent of the anti-poison vessels made from the clay of the Balearic Isles, and the antibiotic earth from Tauri which, as Pliny reports in the *Natural History*, heals all wounds.

Whatever the status of Latin on the fringes of the contracting Roman empire, the language and literature were well known to the Irish scholars and myth-makers in the post-Patrick centuries. In the Irish *Nennius*, for example, the Picts are said to be of the stock of the Geloni, one of the Scythian tribes mentioned by Herodotus. Virgil refers to them in the *Aeneid* as the *picti Geloni*; and this reference becomes the basis of the Irish legend. In one version of the story of the coming of the Gaels to Ireland, they make the overland journey across Europe from Scythia, and in Thrace they make friendly contact with the Agathyrsi. The Agathyrsi later come to Ireland, again on Virgilian invention, and are said to be the *picti Agathyrsi* of the *Aeneid*. Obviously Virgil, and undoubtedly other Latin authors as well, were carefully read by the early Irish scholars.

The Irish enter the pages of Roman military history in the fourth century, as overseas raiders in Roman Britain. Ammianus Marcellinus reports considerable military activity on the part of the Scotti (as the Irish were known also to St. Patrick) in Britain in 365 and again in 368. A panegyric on Theodosius (ca. 400 A.D.) mentions the Scot as driven back into his bogs. Claudian speaks of the Scot with his wandering dagger who stirred up all of Ireland to war. Professor Sean O'Riordain sums up the Roman-Irish military situation thus (*Roman Material in Ireland*, 38): "That there was a more intimate contact with the Roman military machine than that of raids on Roman territory has been suggested by several writers who believed that the Irish took service as mercenaries in the Roman army. Unfortunately for this theory the evidence is lacking; the Atecotti, who served under the Roman flag, cannot be shown to have been Irish, and the Scotti, who were Irish, cannot be shown to have been in the Roman army."

In any event, the Irish activities

against Britain cast considerable doubt on Agrippa's slighting opinion of the Irish military potential in the first Christian century. Tacitus says that he often heard Agrippa assert that the island could be conquered and held by a single legion, plus a few auxiliaries! It is worth noting

THE IDES OF MARCH

Julius Caesar was assassinated on March 15, 44 B.C. Why not plan a commemorative program for the Caesar class, the Latin club, or the assembly? For material see pages 62 and 63.

that Strabo made the same observation about Britain.

As might be expected from Ireland's freedom from direct contact with Rome, Roman archaeological remains on the island are limited in both quantity and variety. A dozen or so Samian sherds have been found at sites scattered over Ireland, and there is a single Arretine sherd reported from the sandhills of the west coast. The most important pottery finds have been made in the vicinity of Cork city. These include some forty fragments of a Roman or sub-Roman "red ware"; a few sherds of coarse, wheel-turned "cooking-pot" ware; and two hundred or more fragments of *laganae*, small amphoras used to transport oil and wine. The discovery of these commercial vessels at Cork indicates that the city was a main trade port for the Anglo-Irish traders.

Metal objects with Roman affiliations in Ireland include a small number of bronze finger rings, several brooches of the Celtic types found in Britain and Gaul, a number of bronze toilet instruments—tweezers, tooth-picks, ear-cleaners—and an iron mirror. The National Museum in Dublin has in its collections several well-preserved bronze ladles, strainers, and cauldrons.

A large number of Roman coins have been found in Ireland, most of them undoubtedly part of the booty taken in the British raids of the fourth century. Most of the coins from the hoards, as well as the isolated finds the details of whose discovery can be authenticated, belong to the third and fourth centuries of the Christian era. Worthy of note are two sizable hoards dug up in County Antrim, on the northeast coast opposite Wales; one contained three hundred coins, the other over

eight pounds' weight of coins. Two important silver hoards have been discovered in Ireland—the Ballinrees hoard, found in County Derry in 1854, and the recently uncovered Balline group, found in County Limerick in 1940. The Balline hoard consists of two "double axe" silver ingots, which carry the usual "EX OFF(icina)" inscription; two broken ingots; and three fragments of silver plate, the most important of which is a decorated wedge from an early second-century Alexandrian plate, carrying three mounted youths as part of what is probably a hunting scene. The site of the find, near an ancient ford of the Morningstar river, suggests that it was buried in haste by a raider returning from Britain.

The Irish wolfhound seems to have played about as important a part in fourth-century Ireland's export trade as the racing greyhound does in the twentieth-century Irish overseas trade. These shaggy monsters, standing thirty-six inches at the shoulder and weighing as much as a hundred and seventy-five pounds, were introduced into the wild beast shows in Gaul and in Rome itself. There is strong evidence in the writings of St. Patrick that the ship on which he escaped from Ireland after six years of youthful slavery, some fifteen years before his return to the island as its bishop, was carrying a cargo of wolfhounds to southern Gaul. Symmachus notes that in 391 seven Irish hounds were shipped to Rome to appear in the games, and that the Romans were amazed that such formidable beasts could be transported without being caged. Further evidence of this trade is to be seen in a fourth-century bronze of a wolfhound found in the excavation of a Roman fort in Britain.

Another reminder of Rome, though admittedly a long-delayed one, is to be seen in modern Irish finance. In the early days of the Republic, according to Plutarch, the Romans reckoned their wealth in cattle, even calling pieces of property *peculia*; they stamped their most ancient money with the figure of a bull, a sheep, or a hog. Since cattle are the most important single Irish export today, the island's economy can be truly said to be "pecuniary." And when the Irish Republic began to issue coins, it stamped its most ancient money with a sow and litter, on the half-penny; and for the basic denomination, the shilling, they adopted the old Roman symbol of negotiable metal—the bull.

Ireland, then, holds the unique dis-

tion of being one of the few ancient lands in which Roman penetration was by peaceful, rather than military, means.



SOME COMMENTS ON THE "LATIN REVOLT"

BY A. M. WITHERS

Concord College, Athens, West Virginia

MISLEADING assertions about the teaching of Latin in America appeared under the heading "Education" on page 29 of *The Pathfinder* for September 21, 1949. The immediate caption was "Latin Revolt."

This piece of writing points up flatteringly the proposal to substitute Vergil's *Aeneid* for Caesar as tastier, more pertinent diet for students of Latin in the early stages, and in general to "go easier" in those stages than has been the custom in the past on grammar elements and wide vocabulary, featuring instead a speedy hot-house development of a will to read, with fluency a more important initial consideration than refinements of accuracy.

The manner of teaching Latin in the past is held up in *The Pathfinder* as the reason why most secondary-school pupils drop Latin after the second year, and why nearly all the colleges have discontinued accomplishment in Latin as an entrance requirement. This "manner" in high-school practice is described as "unrelieved grammatical drudgery."

The anonymous writer is oblivious of the fact that Latin was practically "squeezed" out of the high schools. Either it was removed to give place to variegated new courses making concrete a new educational philosophy which ran wild on the so-called "practical," "progressive," "experimental" side; or it became, where formally maintained, so under-privileged, or so cavalierly regarded by ebullient youths having at their backs the expressed or tacit encouragement of school officials, that it could keep up only a vegetative existence. Colleges in their turn began to find under these conditions that to demand Latin credits of entrants was to invite disaster in enrollment. This is why (and not as above alleged) they, too, were forced into surrender on the Latin front.

And while this gradual, in some places abrupt, recession of Latin was in progress, it must be noted that English, Latin's natural ally in English-speaking countries, basking (it did not know how dangerously) in the sunlight of the new professional

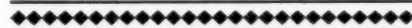
education's favor, did not lift a finger in Latin's defense, although realizing, one likes to think, that school inattention to Latin meant demoralization in English.

"Unrelieved grammatical drudgery" in the high-school Latin of former days is a false and prejudiced



GUNS OR BUTTER

Pliny the Elder, discussing bread and how to make it (xviii, 27, 105), says something which reminds us oddly of our own expression, "guns or butter": "Quidam ex ovis aut lacte subigunt, *butyro vero gentes etiam pacatae*, ad operis pistorii genera transeunte cura." This might be rendered freely: "Some knead the dough with eggs or milk—even indeed with butter, in the case of peoples who have attained peace, and whose concern has passed to the refinements of the baker's art."—L.B.L.



phrase. I (now a teacher of French, Spanish, and German) was confronted with plenty of Latin grammar in my student days; but it was not "unrelieved," even forty years ago. Besides, every mature language teacher worth his salt knows that a language has to be learned with precision—as does mathematics—in order to be of any genuine, long-term worth to the learner. Nor will the latter look upon grammar study as "drudgery" if he is at all alive to the requirements of a satisfactory professional career.

The present vacuum-packed study of pure English grammar without sidelights from other languages merits far more such epithets. One has only to have a frank discussion with an average college freshman to discover that his "unrelieved" English grammar and composition in high school was the most boresome of all subjects to him—with results with which we are all familiar. Acquisition of English vocabulary, also, in the absence of Latin, has had an uninterrupted downward trend. Without sufficient grammar or word-consciousness, appreciation of English style and enjoyment of our own English and American literature has ebbed away. Of all college professors I envy least in these latter days those who must labor to inspire interest in Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and the rest. I am better off as a teacher of modern foreign languages, the very exoticism of which at least provides automatically a modicum of interest: although naturally I am martyred

as are the professors of English by student grammar-and-word-stock poverty, superinduced as above explained.

There is no sense in prescribing Latin on the basis of spontaneous student interest. The *Aeneid* does portray an "exciting love affair," but the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Liberty* bring forth "exciting love affairs" in profusion, and give them happy endings besides. Latin must be accepted as an intellectual disciplinary task, like mathematics and the natural sciences. Interest that comes from pride in attainment in this sphere is the only valid, lasting one. I am not personally concerned with "selling" Latin or any other subject to a mentally lazy student who cannot be made to see the seriousness of the present and the challenges of the future.

My own experience with Latin is, I believe, typical for all those who have sought conscientiously to delve into its complexities. I was rather vain to be reading Caesar, after I had studied some grammar, and while I simultaneously pursued more of that essential ingredient. And I looked with awe and envy upon those who read their Vergil and Cicero ahead of me. Certainly it never occurred to me, looking backward later, that the *Aeneid* was easier than *De Bello Gallico*. Their claims of "palatableness" were to me approximately equal. Granted that there was beautiful imagery, adventure, and even love in the *Aeneid*, if my grammar knowledge and maturing sentiments enabled me to find them, it was not these things that kept my head above water, but rather pride in accomplishment in a difficult field which my elders and betters approved as educationally basic.

It is painful to see how those who know no foreign language, ancient or modern, or who, after acquiring a slight acquaintance with one of these, have dropped it by the wayside because their flesh was too weak, militantly fall in line behind all academic "revolts" or get-mentally-rich-quick schemes in relation to language that messiahs young and old here and there rise to present.

There is hardly a man on the street who does not know more in his own conceit about the objectives in the teaching of a foreign language than does the practiced language teacher of thirty years' experience. He does not presume to interfere with the teachers of science, of history, even of English, but he does not hesitate to deride the foreign-language instructor who does not

agree with him. And thus the page of *The Pathfinder* which has provoked this short paper in protest will fall on many complacent deaf ears, to the detriment of the good cause of education.

CUM DOES 'TAKE' THE ABLATIVE

BY DORRANCE S. WHITE
State University of Iowa

I cannot let John Gummere's thesis, "Prepositions Don't 'Take' Any Case" (*THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK* XXIX, 48) go unchallenged. He says, "... grammars state that . . . *pro* takes the ablative . . . This gives the impression that the case of the nouns in question is determined by the presence of the preposition. *This is simply not true*" (italics mine).

The *American College Dictionary*, under "take," quoting 70 uses, gives as the 57th: "to have by usage, either as a part of itself or with it in construction (a particular form, accent, etc., or a case, mode, etc.), as a word or the like." Obviously the author(s) would consider that "*Cum* takes the ablative case" is a true and accurate statement.

Professor-Emeritus Franklin H. Potter, of the State University of Iowa, one of the most careful classical syntacticians of this generation, said in essence: "*Fratre*, for example, in a sentence without adequate context, meant, or came to mean, so many ideas that *cum* had to be used, for one idea and *pro*, let us say, for another. Finally the preposition functioned so definitely for distinguishing ideas that the Roman grammarian regularly spoke of *cum* 'taking' the ablative case."

Anyone who had translated Donatus' *Ars Grammatica Maior*, or *Minor*, would be convinced of that fact. It is perfectly logical to say to a high-school Latin pupil, "Why did you write *pro fratre*? *Pro* always 'takes' the ablative."

Let's not be pedantic. What Ennius and his predecessors said, or Petronius made his denizens of the demi-monde say, or some very late Latinist said, should not be made the criterion by which to guide our struggling young Latinists. If all the *pro's*, *cum's*, and *sine's* that the pupil will ever see "take" the ablative, let's say so and cut his worries as short as possible.

Classicists have noted that recent newspaper photographs of a woman bullfighter in Mexico bear a marked resemblance to the Minoan bull-play frescoes.

DIKA

From the Greek of Sappho

(Smyth XXIX)

By LUCY F. SHERMAN

Saint Mary's School, Peekskill, New York

Dika, crown thy ringlets fair,
Twisting ringlets in thy hair,
Soft hands weaving foliage fine:
So shalt thou gain gifts divine
When Graces Blest thy garlands see:
And none shall turn away from thee.

BOOK NOTES

Classical Civilization—Greece. Second Edition. By Herbert Newell Couch. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. Pp. xxix plus 622. \$5.75.

With the ever increasing popularity of college courses in Greek civilization and literature, books of this type are assuming greater and greater importance in American higher education. Many secondary schools, also, are experimenting with similar courses, or are at least encouraging students to do collateral reading in the field.

Professor Couch's book was first published in 1940. It was well received, and over the years has proved itself a good textbook. Now, in the second edition, it looks even better. There has been thorough-going revision, in the light of extensive classroom use of the book. New translations of the works of ancient authors have been added, increased emphasis has been placed upon art, more recent illustrations have been included, and greater attention has been given to such subjects as "domestic and commercial crafts." As in the earlier edition, the period covered ranges from the Bronze Age in Minoan Crete to the second century of the Christian era. There are bibliographies for supplementary reading, and references to source material in the Greek authors. The type is clear, the paper is of good quality, and the illustrations are varied and interesting. The end papers are in the form of a map of "the Greek world."

Even apart from its obvious value as a classroom text, the book should have further usefulness as an excellent gift or prize for any serious-minded and promising young person, of either high-school or college age.

—L.B.L.

Your Baby's Name. By Maxwell Nurnberg and Morris Rosenblum. Cleveland and New York: The

World Publishing Co., 1951. Pp. 240. \$2.95.

Bound in white, with pink and blue storks winging across the covers in a diaper (!) pattern, this book would at first glance seem to be eminently out of place in a classical library. Nevertheless it is, in the last analysis, a highly specialized and entertaining sample of applied "word study and derivation"; and one of the authors is a well-known teacher of Latin.

The volume has many interesting and unusual features. These include statistics on favored names; lists of names from various sources; sections on patronymics and diminutives, on fashions in names, on rhythm in names, on saints' names, on signs of the zodiac; letters from prominent persons with unusual names (e.g., Greer Garson, Yul Brynner, Jinx McCrary, Omar Bradley, Van Deventer, etc.); pertinent cartoons, quotations, and humorous anecdotes.

The book as a whole is original, amusing, and informative; and the etymological details are uniformly correct.

—L.B.L.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by Jefferson Butler Fletcher. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951. Pp. ix plus 471. \$3.50.

It may be taken for granted that the most important literary work ever molded by the literary ideals of ancient Greece and Rome is the *Divine Comedy*. Dante himself openly acknowledged Vergil as his teacher. But it is not the borrowed word or phrase that really accounts for the permeating influence of the dynamic masters of old. It is rather a spur to reach perfection of expression, an expression that encompasses the problems, aspirations, and achievements of mankind. Great works of art are the soliloquies of humanity. The artist speaks for it and indicates with a name its various aspects of existence. That name may be Dido or Francesca da Rimini; or it may be a Paolo lacking divine protection or an Aeneas well provided with divine protection. In these soliloquies each generation finds a record of those that preceded. It is quite natural to wish to read this record, regardless of the language in which it was composed. Fletcher's translation of the *Divine Comedy* now is in its fourth printing. It is just one of the media through which this masterpiece reaches every part of the civilized world. It is possible that more has been written about the *Divine Comedy* than about any other work

with the exception of the Old and New Testament.

Translations are used only by those who cannot enjoy the work in the original. They should offer to the reader a maximum of aid in a minimum amount of time. Contrary to Fletcher's decision appropriate notes should be provided for this excellent translation so that its usefulness may be increased. It would also be a good thing if Botticelli's illustrations which appeared in the first printing (1931) would be added.

As for the value of translators it is well to remember the thought of Goethe: "Translators are to be regarded as zealous matchmakers who praise a half veiled beauty as being exceedingly amiable. They merely awaken an irresistible longing for the original." —Raymond Mandra

Constancy in Livy's Latinity. By Konrad Gries. New York: King's Crown Press, 1949. Pp. 176. \$2, from the author, at Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.

This book, by an associate editor of THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK, is a study in the field of Latin syntax, a study in a field once followed with considerable vigor but, as the author points out in his introduction, a field neglected for the past thirty-five years. It is the aim of Dr. Gries not only to work in a neglected area but to correct erroneous and misleading conclusions in earlier works.

Most remarks on the Latinity of Livy are colored by the conclusions of Edward Wölfflin and his pupil S. G. Stacey, especially by those of Stacey in his *Die Entwicklung des livianischen Stiles*. Stacey's thesis was that Livy employed a poetically colored Latin in his first decade because of uncertainty and then, in the later decades, turned to the assurance of the earlier classical, or Ciceronian, style. Dr. Gries does not deny this change in Latinity, but argues that it was done deliberately, with assurance, to adapt linguistic style to subject matter—the poetic style to the earlier material, the more reserved and precise style to the later material of greater historicity. The author points out that Ciceronian Latin was not a fixed standard in Livy's day, that Latin was still a growing and developing language. The evidence cited takes up the greater part of the book, and lists, first, usages wrongly claimed as poetic or reminiscent of the poets, and, second, consistent non-classical usages. In the back of the book are notes relative to the argument and development, a select

bibliography, and an index of Latin words.

Constancy in Livy's Latinity is a model of its kind. The tone is critical but also constructive, the mass of evidence assembled with meticulous care is overwhelming testimony in favor of the author's thesis.

—Henry C. Montgomery

The Greeks. By H. D. F. Kitto. Baltimore: Penguin Books Inc., 1951. Pp. 6 plus 256. \$3.35.

In this paper-bound "Pelican Book" Professor Kitto has given students of Greek and general readers *multum in parvo* (as well as *multum parvo*) in the area to which he has deliberately confined himself, namely, "a study of the character and history of an ancient civilization, and of the people who created it." He makes only occasional mention of Greek art or architecture, but, as the nature of his subject demands, he makes numerous references to and quotations from Greek literature. The headings of the twelve chapters into which the book is divided give a very good idea of scope of the material included. These are: Introduction, The Formation of the Greek People, The Country, Homer, The Polis, Classical Greece: The Early Period, Classical Greece: The Fifth Century, The Greeks at War, The Decline of the Polis, The Greek Mind, Myth and Religion, Life and Character. The author promises to deal with Hellenistic and Roman Greece in a second volume.

In the present volume our author is, *mea quidem sententia*, at his best when discussing the rise, influence and decline of the "polis," a term which he refuses to translate or to limit in connotation to what is usually understood by the English term "city-state."

A four-page index adds to the volume's usefulness as a reference book. —W.L.C.

The Roman Stage: A Short History of Latin Drama in the Time of the Republic. By W. Beare. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1951. Pp. xii plus 292. \$4.50.

As the only rounded treatment of its subject in English this work is *ipso facto* of importance; add the fact that the author, not content to rework previous research into a readable account, has everywhere applied his critical judgment to the original sources, often with the result of upsetting or at least seriously questioning current views, and we have a valuable and stimulating product.

The book is complete, even abun-

dant, in its coverage. After a brief introduction, in which the author, while recognizing the importance of archaeology and of ancient references for determining the facts, stresses the primacy of the evidence presented by the plays themselves, we are given a survey of Roman drama from the pre-literary period through the mimes of Laberius and Syrus in the days of Caesar (pp. 9-150). The second half of the book deals with the physical aspects of the theater: the stage, the audience, costuming, production, etc.; and includes six appendices on points of detail such as the vexed matter of the *angiportum*. A brief but useful bibliography and an index conclude the volume, which is enhanced by some twenty well-chosen clear illustrations, both photographs and line-drawings.

Excellent as a reference to which to send students, the book has interest as well for the teacher and the scholar. To cite just a few instances, there are provocative discussions of *contaminatio*, of the appearance of the stage, of the biographical data on the dramatists we have inherited from antiquity. Though many of the conclusions are bound to arouse opposition, it is disarming to follow the author as he reexamines the old problems in the light of what is "valid and relevant" in the plays and fragments that have come down to us. —K.G.

NOTES AND NOTICES

The Classical Association of New England will assemble for its forty-sixth annual meeting at Phillips Exeter Academy on March 21-22, 1952.

The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will hold its spring meeting at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., on April 18 and 19, 1952.

The Classical Association of the Middle West and South will hold its annual meeting in Toronto, Canada, on April 17-19, 1952, with the co-operation of the University of Toronto, the Classical Section of the Ontario Educational Association, and the Classical Association of Canada.

Eta Sigma Phi, national honorary classical fraternity, will hold its annual convention at Indiana University on April 4 and 5, 1952.

The Fifth Annual University of Kentucky Foreign Language Conference will be held April 24-26, 1952, in Lexington, Ky. In past years, this Conference has been attended annually by persons from more than thirty states.

The published *Actes* of the international classical meeting held in the summer of 1950, in Paris, include a paper entitled "The Need for a New Edition of Vincent of Beauvais," by B. L. Ullman, former President of the American Classical League.

Recent performances of classical plays in translation included two of the *Trojan Women* of Euripides by the Dramatic Club of Rockford College, in Illinois; one of *Oedipus the King*, of Sophocles, by the Pitt Players of the University of Pittsburgh; and one of the *Thesmophoriazousae* of Aristophanes, at Hunter College.

Miss Estella Kyne, chairman of the Committee on the Junior Classical League, has announced the appointment of two new state chairmen of the JCL, viz., Miss Edna Miller, of the Iowa Teachers' College, Cedar Rapids, for Iowa; and Mrs. Vera Walden, of the Senior High School, High Point, for North Carolina. Miss Kyne also reports that the first national issue of *The Torch*, published by the chapter at the Henderson (Texas) High School (Miss Belle Gould, faculty advisor), was distributed to chapters all over the country; contributions will be welcomed, for the Texas Federation assumed the expenses of the issue.

The Philological Association of the Pacific Coast has elected Professor Arthur E. Gordon, of the University of California at Berkeley, as President for 1952.

Examinations for the George Emerson Lowell Classics Prize of Harvard College and the James Woolson Classics Prize of Radcliffe College will be held at various schools around the country on April 22, 1952. Stipends will vary from \$100 upwards, depending on the financial need of the recipient. Any student who plans to register in Harvard or Radcliffe as a freshman in September, 1952, is eligible to compete, provided he is certified by his secondary school, and has had four years of Latin. Further information may be obtained from the Committee on Scholarships, 20 University Hall, Cambridge 38, Mass. Application blanks must be in by April 5, 1952.



TEACHER PLACEMENT SERVICE

The American Classical League Service Bureau is offering for the calendar year 1952 a placement service for teachers of Latin and Greek. For details see the October, 1951, issue of *THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK* (page 1) or write to the Director.

MATERIALS

The magazine *Audio-Visual Guide*, in its issue of December, 1951, carried a 16-page illustrated guide to the discussion and appreciation of the MGM screen version of *Quo Vadis?* Reprints of this material are available in booklet form. A sample copy will be sent to any member of the American Classical League, upon request to William Lewin, Editor, Educational and Recreational Guides, 1630 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, New Jersey.

The Department of Classical Languages of the University of Minnesota has consented to an arrangement which will permit teachers outside the State of Minnesota to secure the magnetic tape recordings of teaching material for Latin classes that have proved so popular in that state. Fees for recording, if tapes are furnished, range from 75 cents to \$1.25 depending on the length of the program. The cost of tapes and recordings ranges from \$2.50 to \$4.00. For a complete list of recordings now available and also for the cost of the recording and reproducing machines, address Magnetic Recorder and Reproducing Corporation, 241 North 17th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

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Please do not send cash through the mails. If you send cash and it is lost, we cannot fill your order. Please use stamps, money orders, or checks. The latter should be made payable to the American Classical League. If a personal check is used, please add 5c for the bank service charge. If you must defer payment, please pay within 30 days. Ordering should be done carefully, by number, title, type (poster, mimeograph, pamphlet, etc.). Material ordered from the Service Bureau is not returnable. After two trips by mail the material is likely to be too badly damaged for resale; since the Service Bureau is a non-profit-making organization, it cannot absorb losses such as this.

Please order material at least two weeks in advance of the date on which you want to use it. In an emergency, add 20c for special-handling postage.

Because of the increased cost of fourth-class postage, effective October 1, 1951, please add 20c for any order of \$1.50 or more. The address of the Service Bureau is Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

W. L. CARR, Director

The Service Bureau has for sale the following seasonal material:

MATERIAL FOR THE CAESAR CLASS

AND FOR THE IDES OF MARCH

Mimeographs

39. How Can We Vary the Caesar Work So That It May Not Become Monotonous? 15¢
52. Immediate and Ultimate Objec-

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617. An Outline of Caesar's *Gallie Wars*. A historical outline, with reference to passages in Caesar. 20¢
626. Greeks vs. Romans—A Football Classic. A sports broadcast from the realm of the shades. 2 boys. 6 minutes. 15¢
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- XXVI. Fortuna Belli. A Latin Play for high-school students of Caesar. 30¢

Supplements

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